

The Telegraph

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND NEWS.

\$1.50 in advance

Editor and Proprietor

POMEROY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1856.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 14.

Domestic Economy.

Preserves and Fruits for Winter Use.

Fruit of all kinds has been so scarce the past season, that many thrifty housewives who consider themselves almost actual necessities, find themselves deficient in such things for the winter, and that too when fresh fruit cannot be depended upon to supply its place. For the benefit of such, we give recipes for some that can still be made, and that we are sure will give satisfaction:

TRANSPARENT PRESERVE.—This is one of the most beautiful, palatable and wholesome preserves that we know of. Take fair, smooth, sweet apples, with firm flesh, pare them neatly, cut them across the core in slices one-fourth of an inch in thickness, remove the seeds but not the core, as it improves the appearance of the preserve. Boil them very gently in a little water till tender, and then lift them carefully on to platters. Take one-half or three-fourths the number of lemons that you have taken of apples, cut them across the core in slices the same thickness as the apples, remove the seeds and spread the slices on earthen platters. Take pulverized loaf sugar—the weight equaling that of all the fruit, weighed before boiling—and sprinkle one-half of it over the lemon slices, let it stand a few hours till liquid enough has formed to cook them in, then drain it off and put it over the fire in a porcelain lined kettle, with the rest of the sugar. When it boils, drop in both lemon and apple slices and boil gently till the fruit is clear.

APPLE PRESERVE.—For those who dislike the flavor of lemon peel, the apples can be made as above, substituting lemon juice for lemon slices. The apples can be left whole, if desired, by carefully cutting out the cores.

APPLE JELLY.—Take any well flavored tart apple—pippins and bell flowers are good—put them in a little water till soft, but not broken, removing neither skin nor seeds, but only defects, steam etc. When soft, lift out the apples, mash with a spoon, and squeeze them through a flannel bag. To each pint of the juice thus procured, allow a pound of loaf sugar, boil slowly and skim thoroughly for ten or twenty minutes, till it jellies, and then it is your mold. Let them stand in the sun a few days, and then send them up.

LEMON JELLY.—The following recipe we take from the Lady's Book. This is quickly and easily made, and very agreeable to sick persons. "One and a quarter ounces of Russian isinglass, one and a quarter pounds of loaf sugar, and three lemons. Cut the isinglass in small pieces, turn over it one quart of cold water, and let it stand half an hour; then pour off the water, and put the isinglass into a pitcher with the juice of two of the lemons, and one cut in slices, the sugar, and if liked, a spoonful of rose water; over the whole pour three pints of boiling water; cover it, and let it stand an hour, or till the isinglass is dissolved, then strain it through a jelly bag into your forms, and set them in a cool place." Isinglass can commonly be procured at any drugstore.

CRAB APPLE JELLIES.—This fruit cannot probably be obtained now, but mention it in this connection, as it is a favorite of ours. Take Siberian crab apples, wash them neatly and cut them in halves, boil till tender, mash and strain, add one-half a weight of common brown sugar, boil a few minutes—it will jelly quickly, and then dip it into moulds. It is excellent to eat with meats, or spread upon cake. Preserves should be put for the winter in as cool and dry a place as possible, without exposure to freezing.

For a small company, we prefer the following preparation of fruit to any sweetmeats: Take rich and fair sweet apples, take them slowly till soft, set them away till cold, then peel the skin off neatly, and slice as you would peaches, and serve them round with sugar and cream. This is but little inferior to a dish of peaches and cream.

How to Cook Old Birds.—Some of the Cultivator family circle may find it desirable to use a venerable Turkey, Goose, or Shanghai for their Christmas dinner, in which case we recommend a practice like that used by country sportsmen, for cooking old birds:

Let the birds be kept as long as possible, hung up where there is a free circulation of air; and when picked and prepared for dressing, cover the bottom of a saucepan with slices of good fresh bacon, upon which lay the bird; then add a pint of good strong well-seasoned gravy, place the saucepan upon a slow fire, the cover being on, and let the contents simmer for an hour and a half or two hours, turning the bird occasionally, and supplying more gravy, if necessary; when done, let the contents be put away in a dish to cool, to be eaten when cold. Birds dressed in this manner are good hot; but they are far better when cold. Snipes and woodcocks are excellent when cooked in this manner, but require much less time than other old birds. The principal thing to be attended to is the fire, that it be not too ardent or too quick, as the desired result with old tough birds can only be attained by a slow, gradual process. In roasting game, the principal thing to be attended to is continuous basting, in which case the fire cannot be too ardent.

FREMONT VOTE IN THE SOUTH.—In North Carolina, a Fremont election ticket was formed and sent to Washington to be printed. But it was not necessary in a free country! But an error appearing in it, it was sent back for correction, and owing to the delay which followed, it was not prepared in time for publication. In Virginia many Fremont votes were cast, although but few are as yet reported. In Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, the germ of a Republican party was manifested, and now that a beginning has been made, the rights of free speech and free action will be vindicated. In Delaware more than 200 votes were given for the Fremont ticket.

square mile of territory "free of encumbrance" in Central America. The titles that he gives to farms that fill whole landscapes, are worth precisely so much waste paper. And to acquire the paltry position he now holds in the town of Granada, has cost more than two thousand lives. At this rate Cuba will certainly cost an hundred thousand. A constant stream of recruits are being sent to Walker from the Southern ports, and other influential filibusters being busy engaged in soliciting men and money in order "to extend the area of freedom" by conquering free territory, and extending slavery over it, as in Nicaragua and Kansas, or acquiring additional territory already burdened with slaves, as is the design in regard to Cuba. From the bloody fighting in the vicinity of Granada, where the natives of the soil desperately strive to drive their invaders into the sea, to the gathering of the native Pennsylvanians in this city, to indulge in filibustering hysterics, the tendency of the Buchananers to carry out the Ostend Manifesto is manifest. Mr. Buchanan, elected as a man of peace, is to be pressed into a war for the acquisition of more slave territory that the Democratic party may be preserved.—*Cin. Commercial.*

The Coal Trade.

Loss of Boats and Barges—Grounding of the Fleet.

We announced in Saturday's Journal, the departure of a number of coal tow steamers with their fleets of barges, and a considerable aggregate of ordinary coal boats. To-day we are sorry to say, we have disastrous reports from them. We make the following notes of the disasters in the order in which they reach us, and not in that of distance from the port.

The steamer Jas. Guthrie bound for Louisville with 9 barges in tow and 7 flats, all aground at head of Merriman's.

The steamer Tom Jones for St. Louis, with 5 barges in tow, partly laden with lumber. Steamer and 3 barges aground at Merriman, 3 barges sunk there.

The steamer Shiggins for St. Louis, with 8 barges coal and lumber got no further than the Trap, three of the lumber boats were sunk, and the steamer with three of her barges grounded. One pair of coal boats aground at Merriman: Four pairs of coal boats aground at the Trap. One barge coal boat, owned by the Watsons, is sunk at Merriman's. One pair are aground at Deadman. One pair sunk at Line Island.

One pair sunk at Bab's Island, head of Beaver shoals. Here is a very considerable loss of property already. And as the river falls to fast too tight of anything, the exposure of the steamers and barges, and other grounded craft, to loss and damage, is fearful in prospect. A change of weather and an early rise of the river would release much of this property. Thus far, there has been no loss of life.

The steamer Forest City, hence for Wheeling, on Saturday morning, ran aground of one of the Guthrie's barges, at Merriman, with great damage to her starboard bulwarks, breaking her water-wheel and cook-house. She returned to the city for repairs.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

The coal boats which floated out on Friday amounted to twenty-five or thirty pair. They were all those of light draught, ranging from four to five feet, while some of the heaviest draw nearly seven feet. These require nine or ten feet for safe running. We hear of a few of the Friday fleet already stranded. A pair of long boats, 163 feet, belonging to Watson, are grounded at Deadman's bar. A half dozen of French creek boats, which went out hatched together, grounded at Merriman's bar.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Most UNFORTUNATE.—We learned, on Saturday afternoon, that the disasters on the coal fleet had been very ruinous. Eleven boats, with eight barges and eight flats belonging to the Guthrie, are stranded, and some of them sunk at Merriman's bar; nine boats and barges at White's rapids; one pair at Line Island; one at Beaver shoals. This leaves but a slim supply of coal to reach market at present.

The following is the latest report: Two coal boats "struck" head of Line Island, one head of Beaver Shoals; five coal boats and barges and six lumber boats at the Trap—several on the dam. Channel open, but troublesome. Nine barges and boats, besides the whole of the Guthrie fleet—15 or 16 at Merriman's.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

MISERIES OF A LECTURER.—Rev. Dr. Bethune, in the course of a lecture at Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, gave an amusing sketch of the miseries of a lecturer, in which he is reported to have said:

Then, again, the reporters (whose irate quills he would not sooner provoke than those of a hundred fretful porcupines) once made him say very queer things. Once when he stated that he was not by birth, but only ecclesiastically, a Dutchman, the reporter made him an "ecclesiastical deduction." At another time he spoke of the devil as sowing tares, and was astonished the next morning to read that he had mentioned the devil's sowing tares. On another occasion he was made to say that the Patriarch Abraham taught Cereops arithmetic! Nevertheless his experience had taught him three important practical rules: 1. Never contradict a woman. 2. Never challenge the bill of a hotel keeper. 3. Never quarrel with an editor. Then again it was often annoying to see one's name posted on placards in ludicrous proximity with those of negro minstrels, and all sorts of other connection, and especially so when the bills have become torn and partly overlaid by newer ones, so as to read something like this: Jullien's Grand Operatic Troupe will this evening give a Magnificent Performance by Horace Greeley, Esq. Highest cash price paid for Rage.—by Hon. Rufus Choate.

The Committee of Investigation.
Two Committees, appointed by the last General Assembly to investigate in relation to frauds practiced against the State, are now in session—One regarding the contracts for repaving the canals of the State, and the other, the contracts for the construction and materials of the new State House. The question involved in these investigations is based upon provisions of law which provide substantially that all contracts for work to which the State is a party, shall be let to the lowest bidder. Besides certain minor circumstances, of a somewhat peculiar character, it has been already discovered that, in the canal contracts, the difference between the lowest bids and the prices at which the awards were actually made will amount, in the course of five years—the time the contracts are to run—to over three hundred thousand dollars. The Committee on the Public Buildings have also, it is said, developed frauds of the same character and to a very large amount.

The Commissioners in the investigation concerning the Canal Contracts, assume as the basis of their inquiry, that the law should govern, which provides that all contracts wherein the State is party, shall "be let to the lowest bidder," and have therefore extended their researches so far as to inquire what other bids were presented for the same work, by whom, and upon what terms. Upon the other side, it is contended that the capacity, responsibility and character of the several bidders were things to be properly taken into the account in making out the award. There are, however, as we learn, several instances where the same individual was the lowest as well as the highest bidder, and it must be questionable whether to make the award to the lowest bidder, upon the highest bid, is to all intents and purposes, a strict compliance with the spirit of the statute in such case made and provided; or in what respect the responsibility or capacity of the bidder is increased by giving him five, ten, or twenty thousand dollars more for the work than his lowest offer.

There are some of our fellow citizens who will not have forgotten the investigations of eighteen hundred and forty-five and six, wherein the names of John Yontz, E. G. Barney, and others figured so conspicuously, and which, at the time, produced so remarkable a ferment in the State. Ever since the commencement of the Canal, and in every system of public works in other States, there have been and probably will be once in a while, such an accumulation of abuses and so violent an indignation against the same, that development and exposure become not only desirable, but necessary and inevitable. We do not remember when the people of Ohio were so deeply moved as at the result of the investigation noticed above; and shall not be surprised to see, within the coming year, very strong expressions of their dissent from the practices which have taken such enormous sums of their money without returning them anything in the shape of an equivalent.—*Cin. Commercial.*

PURE AND UNADULTERATED IN A HORN.
We observe in the New Orleans papers an advertisement of a variety of essential oils "for making all kinds of liquors" from rectified whiskey or neutral spirit. It is moreover guaranteed that the deception is so perfect as to defy the most critical judges from detecting the liquors thus doctored, from the simple pure articles. Thus, for instance, there is "the oil of cognac," with which the advertiser proposes to convert neutral spirit to "Marcel Cognac," Poultney, Seignette, Castilian, and London Dock Brandy, at the same time common whiskey will be made into New York Brandy, Fine Apple Brandy and common Cognac Brandy. The "oil of rye" will produce all the superior brands of whiskey from common rectified, while the "oil of grape" is proposed, will from the same simple product Holland Gin, Scheideam Schnapps, "Rose Gin," Swan Gin, English Gin, &c. There is no preparation required; all that is said to be necessary is "to pour the oil into the whiskey and shake well," and it is promised the liquor thus made will have a fine, natural aroma, a full, rich, oily taste, a beautiful transparent color, and a fine head.

Vinegar, it is said, by means of an acid can be manufactured at a cost of \$1.50 per barrel. If all these promises can be performed, and if the most experienced "tastes" can be deceived as is confidently asserted, liquor drinkers may as well upke their minds to be poisoned with a good grace, for the idea of dealers paying extravagant prices for the imported articles when they can be manufactured so easily at one tenth the cost, and at the same time defy the most experienced biber to detect the counterfeit, is out of the question. At the present time, in consequence of the high price of French brandies, the retailer would lose money by selling them at ten cents a common drink; the nectar which Ganymedes served to the Celestial host of the Olympus, is not more scarce. Tipplers, therefore, as we have said, must take their minds to be poisoned, and not by the slowest process in the world either, or quit. We opine that the latter will be the wisest alternative, for both pocket and constitution will be benefited.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE FILIBUSTERING IN NICARAGUA.
Months ago we asserted repeatedly our belief that the attempted conquest of Nicaragua, was simply for the purpose of acquiring a depot for men and munitions of war, to be gathered for a descent upon Cuba. The movements of Walker have proven this to be a correct opinion, and the story about the beauty and riches of the Nicaraguan country is all a humbug, and the stories about coffee plantations and forests of precious woods, are mere fictions "founded on fact." Walker does not possess a single

This, we believe, completely settles the list of new buildings on the "burnt district," and we think the list a formidable one. We, for one, feel proud of it, and that it speaks volumes for the energy and perseverance of our business men, and a stronger evidence of the superior advantages of Pomeroiy as a business point.

In addition to the above, we have noticed quite a large number of buildings in process of erection in other portions of the town, some of which are quite worthy of mention.

11. THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This is now nearly completed, and will be an ornament to the town. It is situated in the upper part of town, a short distance below what is known as the "Dunham lot." It is built of brick, being the only brick Church in Pomeroiy. It is 45 ft. wide, by 65 ft. long. The basement is 12 ft. high, and is divided into a lecture room and two class-rooms. The audience room is 18 ft. high. Much credit is due the congregation and others who subscribed so liberally toward its erection, not can we forget that some share of the credit should be awarded to their former excellent pastor—Rev. S. C. Frampson, to whose faithful labors in its behalf many of our good citizens can bear testimony. The Ladies have now taken the matter of furnishing the Church in hand, and will give a Supper there on Christmas Eve. Of course, all who can will attend.

12. THE RESIDENCE OF ORSON BRANCH.—We deem this worthy of notice, because it is the first attempt, we believe, to introduce a new style of architecture in Pomeroiy. Instead of simply erecting a shelter from the storm, Mr. Branch has here combined exterior beauty, with interior economy and comfort. The style is Gothic, modernized. An examination of the interior has satisfied us that he has lost nothing in adopting his present plan. Every square foot of surface is made available. The entire dwelling contains thirteen rooms, and several large closets. Its location is commanding, and the building at that point adds much to the appearance of the town. We do not wish to be understood as advising every body to copy Mr. Branch's plan and style in every particular. This would encourage the very evil we wish to avoid, namely, too much sameness and monotony. What we desire is variety—a display of the various tastes of our citizens in and about their homes.

There are other new buildings we might name; but we have already transcended our limits. We may refer to them hereafter.

CIGARS.—Do you smoke? If so, of course, you like a good cigar. In these hard times, it is a matter of some importance to know where to procure a first-rate article at a moderate price—otherwise people must put up with Wheeling stories, or "cut and dry." Now, we happen to know where you can purchase a No. 1 article at a very low price. We speak advisedly when we say that the place to buy cigars is at Darius Reed's Drug-store. We know of no place in this county, or any other county, where as good cigars can be purchased at his prices.

BECKMANN & BURKETT, Jewelers, call attention to their new stock of German and American Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, &c., in another column. Now is the time, and here is a chance to secure your Holiday presents.

D. C. WEALEY, Surgeon Dentist, has located in Middleport, as will be seen by reference to card in Business Directory.

HON. DAN McFARLAND, of Portsmouth, a member of the Ohio Legislature, having spent most of this time since the last session in traveling through the western territories, now proposes to act as agent in locating land, as may be seen by reference to his advertisement in another column.

J. F. TOWELL, Portsmouth, Ohio, calls the attention of merchants and others to his December stock of Dry Goods. The facilities for getting goods from that point are such that a considerable trade might be carried on between the merchants of the two points, with mutual advantage.

POLITICAL JOKE.—The salutes, bonfires, and torchlight processions of the New England Democracy, provokes the New London Chronicle to recollect an illustrative anecdote, thus: When Commodore Decatur's squadron, lying in that harbor, fired a salute in honor of Perry's victory on Lake Erie, an old woman in Waterford, annoyed by the guns, exclaimed, "That ere Cater thinks it is very smart, I s'pose, to shut off his guns, 'cause somebody else has done something; he'd better do something himself, while he's been lying there."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF IOWA.—Fremont, 44,127; Buchanan, 30,241; Fillmore, 9,444. Fremont's plurality is 7,606.

and each story of the same height. It is 21 ft. wide by 54 ft. deep. The 1st and 2d stories to be used by them as a Dry Goods store.

5. ORSON BRANCH'S BUILDING.—The third story of the two last-named buildings will be fitted up and used as an Odd Fellows Hall, having been leased for that purpose by MINERAL LODGE, No. 242. Whether the other lodges will occupy the same Hall or not, we are not informed. A brief description will suffice to show that this will be one of the first halls in the city.

The main Hall will be 42 ft. wide, by 56 ft. long, and 12 ft. high, and will contain ten ante-rooms—one 12 by 15 ft., the other 15 ft. square. In these ante-rooms are three large closets, to contain the property and fixtures of the Lodge or Lodges using it. These rooms will be finished in magnificent style, such as would do credit to any city.

6. H. COHEN'S BUILDING.—This is a three story brick, fire-proof building, immediately above Moore & Osborn's, but not connected with it. It is 23 ft. front, by 80 feet deep. The lower story is 14 ft. high, with circular ceiling, iron front, silver-plated iron sash, glass 6 ft. by 2 ft. second and third stories 12 ft. each. Iron moldings, &c. to all the windows, and in all respects finished in the latest and most fashionable style, with all the modern improvements. It is designed to be used as a Hardware, Clothing, and Dry Goods Store.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, are nearly finished. They will be occupied in a few weeks.

7. T. O. CAWFOORD'S BUILDING.—This is another three story brick, next above Cohen's, already finished and occupied as a store and dwelling. The front building is 22 ft. front, by 80 feet deep. To this is added a brick building in the rear, two stories high, 14 x 34 ft. The lower story is 11 ft. high, and is used as a store. The second story is 10 ft. high, with fire-places in each room, and is used for a dwelling. The third story is intended for a Hall, and is 11 ft. high.

Next above Crawford's are two temporary frames—one occupied by A. Gatchett, as a Furniture warehouse, the other by D. E. Reed, for Drug and Grocery stores. There are no buildings between these and Remington's corner.

8. REMINGTON & HALLIDAY'S BUILDING.—This building, erected on the corner of Front and Linn streets, is 50 ft. on Front, by 80 ft. on Linn, three stories high, brick walls, with imitation stone front. The lower story is 12 ft., the 2d is 10, 3d 8 ft. The store-room of Messrs. R. & H. will be 24 by 74 ft., with two warehouses—one 25 x 50 ft., the other 50 ft. square. One side of this store-room is to be devoted exclusively to Books, Stationery, and Wall Paper, the other to Dry Goods, &c. The remainder of the building will be occupied as a Drug Store, a Clothing Store, offices, and sleeping apartments.

On the corner of Second and Linn sts., W. J. Prall has erected a large frame workshop and warehouse for his Stone Store, which, with a stable or two, completes the list of structures on the upper square of the "burnt district." Starting again from the court-house, we have:

9. THE BANK BUILDING, erected by Messrs. Daniel & Rathburn and D. Reed, on the corner of Court and Second streets. This is a three story, fire-proof brick, front, substantial building, designed for a Banking-house and Drug Store. It is 45 ft. front, by 56 ft. on Second st. The 1st or lower story is 14 ft. high, and the walls 18 inches thick. A thick partition wall is built in the centre, from cellar to roof.

In the Banking House, a ponderous vault is built, which seems capable of resisting even the most desperate attempts of the most desperate of burglars. Its dimensions we cannot give precisely, but from the time and labor consumed in its construction, the quantity and size of rocks used, the huge iron doors, and all that, we imagine there is but little danger that any burglar will ever find his way into it. The second story of this building will be 10 ft. and the third 11 ft. The walls in the 2d and 3d stories are 13 inches thick. We presume this is the most costly and substantial of the new buildings erected here.

Next to this, we have several temporary frames, occupied for stores, &c., which will probably soon be torn away, and give place to substantial brick edifices. They are occupied at present as follows: Dry Goods Stores—Moore & Osborn, W. Stivers, H. Cohen, Jas. Ralston. Confectionery—M. Sidebottom. Tailors—Hutchie, Howe & Jenkins. Stone Store—W. J. Prall. Jewelers—Burkett & Beckmann.

10. MAXWELL'S BUILDING.—This is a three story brick, 25 ft. front, by 54 ft. deep. The lower story is 12, the second 11, and the third 10 ft. high. It is used as a Grocery and Provision Store.

MANUFACTURES.
POMEROY MILLING COMPANY. From street, Pomeroiy, O. Have constantly on hand and made to order, merchant's style, of all sizes. Orders solicited, and promptly executed. Wm. Jennings, Superintendent. L. P. Fennell, Agent, Cincinnati, O.
COLLIERIAL COAL COMPANY. Office in Depot Building, Court-st. O. Salt for Country trade, Retail, Thirty-five cents per bushel.
SCHAEFER'S SALT COMPANY. Pomeroiy, O. Salt for Country trade, Retail, Thirty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Fair place. C. GRANT, Agent.
POMEROY SALT COMPANY. Pomeroiy, O. Salt for Country trade, Retail, Thirty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Court-house, Pomeroiy.
DARNEY SALT COMPANY. Court-st. Salt for sale at 35 cents per bushel for country trade.

STONES AND TEMPLARS.
W. J. PRALL, Manufacturer of Lumber, and dealer in every variety of Stones, etc., opposite the Court-house, Pomeroiy.

MILLS.
STEAM SAW MILL. Front street, Pomeroiy, near the Fair place. Lumber of all kinds, sawed to order on short notice. Planing, shelling, etc., on hand for sale. June 2, 1856.
CHALDRINE FLOURING MILL. Pomeroiy, and Crystal Flouring Mill, Colport, Maudsels & Co., Proprietors. Cash paid for Wheat at all times.

DENTISTRY.
D. C. WEALEY, Surgeon Dentist, Hammer's building, 2d story, Railroad street, Middleport, O. All operations, relating to the profession promptly performed. Ladies waited upon at their residences, if desired. Dec. 16.

TELEGRAPH.
POMEROY, OHIO.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1856.

POMEROY.
RECENT IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

Until quite recently, Pomeroiy presented to the traveler along the river, a very shabby appearance, to say the least—not at all in keeping with the wealth, business resources, population, or commercial prosperity of the place. Little or no attention was heretofore paid to architectural beauty, comfort, or convenience, good taste, economy or safety. A great number of buildings, the main consideration being to secure a shelter from the wind and rain. A stranger, knowing nothing of its business resources, but judging of it by outward appearances alone, might easily have mistaken it for a miserable, half-starved community of wretches or fishermen. Neighboring villages, possessing less than half the wealth, and transacting less than one-quarter the business, looked like cities in comparison.

We are happy to announce, however, that a better day has dawned upon Pomeroiy. The terrible conflagrations of 1851 and 1856, which were sufficiently destructive to have consigned many a more handsome place to "the tomb of the Capulets," has but exhibited our strength, wealth, and importance. Like the fabled Phoenix, Pomeroiy rises from the ashes brighter, more beautiful, and more vigorous than ever.

Four months only have elapsed since the two squares above and below our present location were burned to the ground. The brick walls of this building, and those of the Court-house, alone remained standing, and they in a shattered condition.—Now, what do we see?

1. THE COURT HOUSE begins to assume the appearance of a new building. The walls have been straightened and repaired, the roof, cupola, and cornice replaced, and the outside painted in good style. In a short time, the interior will be thoroughly repaired and renovated, so that by the next term of court, all the rooms can be occupied as formerly.

Between the court-house and our office there was formerly but one small building, used as a lawyer's office. Now there are three small frames—the first occupied by J. B. Hampton, as a Saddle and Harness Manufactory; the second occupied by Geo. Lee, as a Jeweler's store and Post office; the third by Jesse Stafford, as a Grocery.

2. BRANCH'S BUILDING, in which our office is located, has been repaired, and rendered fire-proof, by the addition of iron window-frames, to which iron shutters will be attached, in each story, both in front and rear. Next summer, they intend to erect another three-story brick on the vacant lot above, which will make their building double its present size.

3. W. STIVERS' BUILDING, joins the last-named on Court-street, and is built to the corner of Front street—77 feet on Court-street by 21 feet on Front, with an L on Court 21x34 feet. This is substantially built of brick, with iron moldings. The first story is 11 ft. high, the 2d is 10 ft., and the 3d 12 ft. high. The 1st and 2d stories are designed for his extensive Dry Goods, Grocery, and Clothing Stores.

4. MOORE & OSBORN'S BUILDING joins W. Stivers, on Front street, and is built of the same material, in the same manner,

WHOLE NO. 405

THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY A. THOMSON.

Office in Third story of Branch's Brick Building, near the Court-house, Pomeroiy, O.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 in advance, \$3.00, if paid within the year; or \$5.00 if not paid until the year has expired. The paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. PAY TO CLERKS OF TEN or more, the paper will be furnished at a liberal discount in price.

The Law of Newspapers.
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